

DR. LORENZ SHOWS HIS SKILL.

FIRST PUBLIC OPERATIONS HERE BY THE VIENNA SURGEON.

Three Children Operated On, One, However by His Assistant—A Child Relieved. It Was Said, in Three Minutes—New Points in the Wonderful Work He Does.

Dr. Lorenz of Vienna performed his first operation before distinguished members of his profession in New York yesterday afternoon. He was not slow to acknowledge that the first professional men he had found in this country who understood and practiced his method of operating, were those he had met yesterday morning in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, where he performed his operation himself in the afternoon. In fact, he took pains to state this before beginning to operate.

At his morning visit to the hospital Dr. Lorenz selected three small patients for operation at the clinic in the afternoon. He chose them from a company of twenty crippled children selected from a far larger number of applicants by the doctors who for several weeks have been preparing for his visit to this city.

A small operating theatre of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled was jammed with physicians, medical students and nurses half an hour before Dr. Lorenz was due there. Extra seats had been erected and chairs were brought in after that and placed upon the floor of the operating room to accommodate the audience.

Among the better known professional men present were Drs. Jacob, Kinnick, Bryant, Weir, Austin Flint, Jr., Edward Wallace Lee, Reginald Sayre, Duncan Bulfinch, George R. Elliot, Emmett Holt, Virgil Gilroy and the superintendent and several of the city physicians.

"I esteem it an honor," said Dr. Lorenz, when he entered the theatre at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, "to appear before you here in response to the invitation of the surgeons-in-chief of this hospital, to demonstrate one of my latest methods of operating."

Dr. Lorenz had been reading an introductory from a paper, the main part of which has become familiar to his American clinics. It tells those points in his operation in which the surgeons in attendance were especially interested. After something more of this paper, the first subject for his treatment was borne in and laid out on the operating table. She was Mary Singleton, 6 years old, of 107 East Eighty-sixth street.

Dropping his typewritten paper, Dr. Lorenz seized the child's leg, out of place through congenital dislocation of the hip joint, while she swung it around as if to see "how it lay," or, somewhat in the spirit of a baseball or cricket player trying to get "the feel" of his bat, he continued to talk of the points and stages of his operation.

He spoke of the first step in the operation, the placing of the head of the femur in the acetabulum, or socket, in which the femur normally should work, and said that the possibility of this reduction of a congenital dislocation was limited by the age of the patient. In the very young it was easy to pull down the head of the femur; not so in older patients.

Those he had selected for operation yesterday were aged 6, 7 and 9 years. All were girls, who form the greater number of children afflicted with congenital dislocation of the hip joint. Children of greater age had to be subjected, the doctor said, to more severe preparatory treatment.

He placed the favorable age limit for operative cases now at 6 years for bilateral dislocation, and at 9 years for unilateral dislocation, that is for the dislocation of both hips or one hip, respectively. The oldest subject on whom he had operated was a patient aged 13 years, a unique exception, he said, to the general rule for operating.

The doctor then began to move and work the little leg of his crippled patient much as a juggler moves a pebble in a mortar, and seemingly with as little feeling for the bone as a juggler's pebble. He occasionally pulled down one eyelid of the child to see the effect of the anesthetic and then placed the cone of ether over her nostrils again.

The operator's manipulations became more vigorous and intense. The gigantic Venetian, 6 feet tall, in a white coat, broad shouldered, took the small limb in his hand and pushed it hither and thither as though it were a brush handle in viscid paste. Then he pulled it down and moved it in four directions, inward and outward and upward and downward, forcing it with a bit of driftwood, and just as restlessly.

The only sound in the theatre, aside from the operator's voice and a murmur of spectators here and there, was the child's wheezing respiration. "The substantial severing of muscles," he overheard, "was going on, the doctor explained.

"The incision," said a bystander, in the profession, "was a tortuous, was little compared with that now, wasn't it?" After stretching the adductor muscles, the doctor proceeded to stretch the posterior muscles of the leg until he felt the patient's heel opposite her head; then he stretched the anterior muscles correspondingly, and then began to traction on the head of the femur until he pulled down to a point opposite the acetabulum or not.

"That is the case," said he, "I pull the bone down opposite the acetabulum, and we perceive the little."

Dr. Lorenz paused in his speech, made a dexterous movement with his wrist, the theatre was silent as a church, and then as soon as he would have spoken the next word there was a small "click" as the patient's femur bent into a socket where nature had intended it to be.

"See?" said the doctor. But he had scarcely time to say the word, for those in the front rows of his audience had heard the click, and there was an immediate round of applause.

But the work was not yet done. There was next an extreme extension of the leg for the purpose of more stretching, and then.

"You perceive a rigid retraction of the knee joint," said the doctor, as he bent the leg outward at the hip joint and the knee extended instantly. "We try to correct this contraction while the child is under the influence."

Then as he pushed the thigh outward and downward until it was practically parallel with the surface of the table and at right angles to its longitudinal edge, he observed "You see now a limb which, where formerly adieep depression appeared, pointing out the contrast between the restored condition of the child's thigh bone and the hollowed-out mark which the absence from its proper place in the condition of deformity."

Dr. Lorenz then, by a rotary motion of the thigh bone, began to enlarge the undeveloped acetabulum by pressing the bone down into the socket, with the accompanying grinding motion. He then again turned the leg outward to its former position.

This or the change, so far, in his operation, between the way he did it yesterday and the way it had been first described and demonstrated by the doctor, was in the fact that instead of first using a power screw to draw down the patient's leg, the doctor substituted for it a purely mechanical power the force of his own muscles, with them stretched, tore and released the muscles of the patient to the degree

necessary for his re-position of the dislocated thigh bone.

Another change from his original method of treatment came in the doctor's announcement that he believed in leaving the leg in its plaster cast for six months or more. Originally he was inclined to leave it in for three months and then, if necessary, to replace the first with a second cast.

By this time the patient under operation was already partly encased in the plaster of paris cast which Dr. Mueller and his assistants had been working on. The cast was moulded on the child's body in such a way as to hold the abducted leg in place, but it did not touch the child's skin. There is first a stockette placed on the limb about which is wound cotton padding and other wrappings. After the plaster casing has hardened and the child's hands linen can be passed freely over the leg within so that the skin may be kept clean and the flesh be allowed to grow naturally.

Dr. Lorenz then explained how the child was to be made to walk as soon as the soreness had passed from the limb, the walking being done on a specially made shoe holding that foot up to the position made necessary by the abduction of the limb. There were also gymnastic exercises, and the patient, said Dr. Lorenz, would be able to walk in a few days.

A characteristic of the operation, I want to say, is to hold the parts in a normal position, the length of the limb and the normal functions carried on meanwhile, so far as may be, so that at the end of this period the patient may be able to perform the functions of a normal child. As soon as the soreness has disappeared the child has to walk as much as possible.

After the lecture and the operation, the patient in plaster. Dr. Lorenz had been in the theatre for an hour and a half, and he was now in the operating theatre, the actual operation had occupied only twelve or fifteen minutes. He wore a bandage on his right wrist all the time.

The second patient brought in was Madeleine Bouverie, 7 years old, from 307 East 106th street. Dr. Lorenz had been working on her completed his part of the work in less than five minutes. There were watchers who declared that the operation was done in three minutes. It is difficult to say, however, whether the doctor is using the subject for demonstration of one point or another, or to exhibit his own skill.

While the second subject was on the table a question was sent to Dr. Lorenz by one of the surgeons in attendance who desired to know something of the doctor's estimate of the condition of the soft tissues under his manipulation for his operation. In making answer Dr. Lorenz said:

"At one time I did not know how far to go. In the case of a fourteen-year-old child, I broke the head of the femur. In one child of twelve years the artery was broken. I stopped the operation. The child recovered, but I could not succeed in effecting the reduction of the hip dislocation. I had in another case a more terrible accident. I had to stop the operation. I had to reduce the hip, but the femur-head pressed an artery against the hard wall and I had to amputate the leg."

"So I had to limit the age for operation, for the planity of the parts is not sufficient to allow a very young child to be operated on. After the conclusion of the second operation Dr. Gilroy announced that Dr. Lorenz, for his own safety, should not perform the third operation."

"As his manager I feel that I must not tempt him too much," Dr. Gilroy said, "for we have a number of hospitals and under-graduate and graduate schools to have every opportunity."

Dr. Lorenz made a third difference, or deviation, from his original method of operation. He said that he now operated on both legs at once in cases of bilateral dislocation, and in such cases advocated the use of the patient's own body for exercise while the two legs were held in their position of extreme abduction. It would be an aid to the patient, he said, to have an old-fashioned "big dictionary" would be about the only thing a child with his legs so abducted could ride.

Dr. Lorenz was picking out the three children for operation yesterday morning. Dr. Royal Whitman at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, asked him to operate on a particular case which is known to be a difficult one. Dr. Lorenz declined to do it. He said that he would be willing to undertake it in a private operating room with a physician present, but not at a public clinic.

Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Miller were guests last evening of Mr. Rafael, Eastern agent for the Armours. On Friday evening the orthopedic section of the Academy of Medicine, whose chairman is Dr. R. E. Elliot, who first performed the Lorenz operation in this country, will give a reception in honor of Dr. Lorenz at the academy.

This morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Lorenz is to have a clinic at the Polytechnic in East Thirty-fourth street.

KITTEN'S SCRATCH KILLS HIM.

Fatal Result of the Hydrophobia Case Which Engineer Rogers Contracted.

Theodore Rogers, 67 years old, the well-to-do engineer who was scratched by a Maltese kitten eight weeks ago and developed hydrophobia from the scratch, died yesterday in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, after suffering paroxysms of intense pain for forty-eight hours.

The injury which caused the disease was so trivial that for six weeks nothing was thought of it. It was a scratch, several inches in length, inflicted on the left wrist by the house cat as it jumped on his lap when frightened by a dog taken to Rogers's home by a visitor.

A week ago Rogers felt a peculiar numbness in his left arm, and the following day he felt twitching pains which soon affected his entire body. Dr. J. Osceola Chase, who was called in to treat Rogers, was mystified by the case till Rogers mentioned that he had been scratched by the kitten. Then the physician concluded it was hydrophobia. Several other physicians agreed that the symptoms were those of rabies.

Rogers became violent on Saturday and was sent to Bellevue. Dr. Parker, the head physician there, refused to discuss the case until he had seen the patient. He preferred to await the result of an autopsy.

Drs. Parker and Gregory made this, last evening, but the result of blood taken will have to be submitted to a bacteriological analysis. The result cannot be known for two or three days.

LION HOUSE "OPEN TO PUBLIC."

Three Lions There Now, May Be More When Public Are Invited to Step In.

The new lion house at the main entrance to the New York Zoological Garden was opened yesterday afternoon. It is a handsome building, and the public is invited to step in. The house is 170 feet long and about 60 feet wide. There are thirteen cages in it. Three of them are occupied now and the lioness, Miss Carnegie gave to the park in the front cage.

On the same day the lion house is formally opened the marble fountain which William Rockefeller gave to the park will be unveiled and the new antelope house will be opened.

TUNNEL GRANT TO PASS TO-DAY.

UNLESS ITS SUPPORTERS ARE VERY MUCH MISTAKEN.

All Borough Presidents but Cantor Are for It and 42 Votes Are Reckoned On—Leaders of Lobby Against the Grant Admit They're Beaten.

When the Aldermen have done with speaking this afternoon it is expected that forty-seven votes will be cast for the Pennsylvania tunnel grant. One of the Aldermen favorable to the franchise had heard of the vote of the House of Representatives and had told him they would vote for it. Out of his list of doubtful members ten others were picked, who said they would vote the same way. Leaders of the lobby against the tunnel admitted privately that the game was up and the franchise was certain to pass. Those of them who talked for publication insisted that it would be beaten.

Alderman Gaffney, from Leader Murphy's district said: "I understand that five of the Aldermen flopped over in favor of the tunnel, but they flopped back again. Alderman John T. McCall said he would present a minority report from the Railroad Committee against the grant, because of the failure to insert the clause in the proposed caucus of the Tammany Aldermen was not held and late in the afternoon those who planned to attend it had been proposed. The Bronx Aldermen called separately on President Haffen and talked about the vote to-day. All but one said they would vote for the tunnel. President Haffen will cast his vote for it. So will all the borough presidents except Jacob A. Cantor of Manhattan.

A speech which Mr. Cantor has prepared will be delivered this afternoon. He will speak after the labor support. William E. King, chairman of the Merchants' Association committee on the tunnel, made public yesterday a letter which he sent to Mr. Cantor, in which he urged him to vote for the tunnel. In this letter Mr. King said:

"You have said much about the importance of 'thru' roads. You were born of foreign parents, so was I. I remember, 'way back in the days, when the great canal was done by the Irish, German, English and Scotch. And you are now doing that tunnel labor in New York. You are the merchants, the manufacturers, the financiers. In fact, the greater majority of them are the masters in all lines of trade. This country has been built by most of the immigration from all those lands. To-day we are absorbing the so-called 'hobo' labor, which is doing the manual labor of this country could not be performed. In a few years this labor will be absorbed the entire surplus of that labor, and we will have to look elsewhere for men to do the manual labor of our city, state and nation."

Mr. Cantor called Mr. King on the 'phone and told him to wait for his speech to-day in the board meeting.

So much typewriting work has been done on Mr. Cantor's speech that the report got around the City Hall that he had written two speeches, one each way. It was explained that this error probably arose from the fact that Mr. Cantor's speech had been in doubt at the various stages of consideration of the franchise.

An Alderman who has kept a place on the fence said jocularly yesterday that he had prepared two speeches.

"Which shall you deliver?" asked a friend. "That depends on the toss of the coin," said the Alderman.

STORM'S HAVOC ON JERSEY COAST.

Washes Away Bulkheads and Places Summer Homes in Danger.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Dec. 15.—From North Long Branch to the Highlands the high tides of last night did much damage. The bulkheads in front of many of the cottages were washed away and the loss will amount to many thousands of dollars. At Galilee the power house and plant of the Ocean Power Company is a complete wreck. The company's superintendent, who has been here for many years, is now endeavoring to "harness the waves." Nothing but a boiler or two and an old engine are left. The bulkheads in front of the properties of Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. E. J. Storm were badly wrecked. The damage to the latter is about \$5,000. The cottage is a two-story building, and the bulkheads in front of it were swept away.

At Sea Bright two fishermen's huts were swept away. The bulkheads in front of the cottages of W. W. Shippin and W. M. Hall were also badly damaged. The cottage is within a few feet of the bluff and unprotected.

Fifteen Below Zero in Saratoga. SARATOGA, Dec. 15.—The cold wave dropped to 15 degrees below zero shortly before daybreak, but the weather moderated somewhat during the day. The continuous cold term, which began on Dec. 5, supplemented by the coal famine and the high price of wood, is causing no small amount of distress, as is the prospect for the prospective long winter. It is a curious fact that the ground, protected by its covering of snow, is not so cold as the air. The ground is covered with ice fully seven inches in thickness.

The Weather. The high pressure area with the colder, clear weather was passing yesterday, leaving cloudy and threatening; and winds shifting to north and northeast.

The storm from the extreme southwest had developed considerable force and was central yesterday morning in the Atlantic. It was moving toward the north, and was expected to reach the coast of the Chesapeake Bay on Monday. It was a cold front, and was expected to bring a heavy snowfall to the coast of the Chesapeake Bay on Monday.

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RECEPTION FOR A CAT.

Twenty-five Children Sit Down to Supper With Clarke Ginger.

Mrs. William Austin gave a reception at her home, 472 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon for Clarke Ginger, a native of the Isle of Man, who, in familiar conversation, is sometimes spoken of as a tomat. Mrs. Austin admits that he has four legs and a bob tail, but attributes to him at least human intelligence.

Clarke Ginger was the guest of honor at the reception. He was accompanied by his wife, who is a native of the Isle of Man. The reception was given by Mrs. William Austin, who is a native of the Isle of Man. The reception was given by Mrs. William Austin, who is a native of the Isle of Man.

Clarke Ginger takes his name from his office, Mr. Austin's, 472 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of the Isle of Man. The reception was given by Mrs. William Austin, who is a native of the Isle of Man.

FIVE YEARS FOR R. M. SNYDER.

Sentenced for Bribery in St. Louis, but Gets Acquittal on Appeal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The motion of Robert M. Snyder, the banker and promoter of New York and Kansas City, for a new trial was denied to-day by Judge Ryan, and a sentence of five years in the penitentiary was passed upon him for bribery in St. Louis. Snyder was charged with the bribery for the defense at once gave notice of an appeal and Snyder was released on a bond of \$25,000.

In reviewing the case Judge Ryan said: "No defense was offered to the charge of bribery. The statute of limitations was the pivotal point, the one on which the case turned. The statute, however, was not against the substantial weight of evidence but was simply sustained by the evidence."

DR. MACVIEIR DEAD.

The Principal of Montreal Presbyterian College Dies Suddenly in His Office.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Macvieir, principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, one of the most prominent Presbyterian ministers in America, and a leading educationalist, died suddenly this evening at the college. He was to deliver his regular lecture to the students at 5 o'clock, but did not appear, and was later found in a dying condition in his study. Death was due to heart failure.

Dr. Macvieir was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1831 and came to Canada as a student in 1850. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. He was a leading figure in the Presbyterian Church in Canada and was a leading figure in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

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I Will Cure You of

Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician. I think in six weeks I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Since then I have found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again, but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have a special ointment, and will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of my "Rheumatic Cure." Take it for a month at any risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself, and your money shall be returned to you.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, don't expect a penny from me. Any more sample that can effect cures. Rheumatism is not a disease of the blood. I use such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy is a cure for the blood. Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you. Address: Dr. Shoop, Box 755, Racine, Wis. Rheumatism, not chronic, can often be cured by one of two bottles. At all druggists.

WOMAN SHOT BY HER LODGER,

WHOM SHE CAUGHT PROWLING IN ANOTHER MAN'S ROOM.

Mrs. Elizabeth Busch, 25 years old, wife of William Busch, a night clerk in the General Post Office, Manhattan, living at 143 Montgomery street, Jersey City, was shot four times yesterday afternoon by James A. Fanjoy, a lodger in her house. The first bullet struck her in the left wrist, the second fractured her right shoulder, the third, the third hit her in the breast bone and came out at the right shoulder. The fourth bullet was stopped by a corset steel. Mrs. Busch is at the City Hospital and will soon get well.

Mrs. Busch found Fanjoy, who was known to her as James Fanjoy, in the room of another lodger named Butler. The latter was asleep. Mrs. Busch had been in the room and had complained to her that somebody in the house was stealing his tobacco, and Mrs. Busch concluded that she had found the thief.

She ordered Fanjoy to keep out of the room and then asked him to pay her a dollar which was due for his room rent. Fanjoy replied angrily and after further words drew a revolver and blazed away. Mrs. Busch was wounded in the left wrist, the second fractured her right shoulder, the third, the third hit her in the breast bone and came out at the right shoulder. The fourth bullet was stopped by a corset steel. Mrs. Busch is at the City Hospital and will soon get well.

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The Wanamaker Store.

Our store will be open evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday the 23d instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening—Christmas Eve.

Men's Sack Suits

Made to Order, \$25</